ing the full type series of specimens; for if these were known to the author, and deemed *S. cordata* in 1857, it would naturally be supposed that *S. balsamifera* would be left where it was placed by Hooker, even if the same plant were on another page described as a new species. It is clear that in restoring Barratt's name we are simply doing what Prof. Andersson would, or should, have done had not this oversight occurred.

P. S. I have just received a letter from Mr Pringle announcing the discovery of *S. balsamifera* in the White Mountains; not, however, on the banks of the Ammonoosuc, where search was first made in vain, but on the Saco, where specimens were collected June 13th, having immature fertile aments and the characteristic Amelanchier-like leaves.—M. S. Bebb.

Carex comosa, Boott.—On the 5th of July I collected, in the edge of the salt meadows, near Newark, N. J., a single specimen of a remarkable abnormal form of *Carex comosa*. The upper part of the culm is very slender, and bears three sessile spikes, each subtended by a long, very slender bract. Spikes four to eight inches apart, all pistillate except at the apex, where they have empty staminate scales. Upper spike loosely compound, its divisions sessile, and subtended by long (some 1½ inches) bristle-shaped bracts, these becoming successively shorter, as their spikelets decrease in size, until they pass into the ordinary scales of the spike.—H. H. Rusby.

Potamogeton.—By the will of the late Dr. J. W. Robbins, of Uxbridge, Mass., all his collections of the genus *Potamogeton* have been sent to Rev. Thos. Morong, of Ashland, Mass., for arrangement and distribution. Mr. Morong is preparing not only to do this but proposes to do some work of revision. As this will be of great use we would urge that botanists over the country send Mr. Morong specimens of the species for examination, especially any unusual forms, as a good deal of new material is already in hand for a general revision of the genus.—J. M. C.

Dichogamy in Rhododendron maximum.—The writer does not know whether the above fact has been recorded or not, but it may be news to some. It was noticed this year in a study of the above species that the stamens mature first and are ready to shed their pollen before the pistil is even stigmatic. After a while the pistils mature and receive their pollen from other flowers through the agency of insects.—J. M. C.

CHANGES IN THE NOMENCLATURE OF POLYPETALÆ.—For the convenience of botanists who have no access to Watson's Bibliographical Index of the *Polypetalæ* we publish the following important changes in names. There are numerous changes in authorities also, but these are omitted.

Clematis cylindrica, Sims. = *C. crispa*, L.
Anemone Caroliniana, Walt. = *A. decapetala*, L.
Anemone Pennsylvanica, L. = *A. dichotoma*, L.
Hepatica triloba, Chaix. = *Anemone Hepatica*, L.
Hepatica acutiloba, DC. = *Anemone acutiloba*, Lawson.
Ranunculus divaricatus, Schrank. = *R. aquatilis*, L., var. *stagnatilis*, DC.
Nuphar luteum, Smith, var. *pumilum*, Gr. = *N. pumilum*, Sm.
Cardamine rhomboidea, DC., var. *purpurea*, Torr. = *C. rotundifolia*, Mx.
Arabis hesperidoides, Gr. = *Thelypodium pinnatifidum*, Watson.
Solea concolor, Ging. = *Ionidium concolor*, Benth. and Hook.
Drosera longifolia, L. = *D. intermedia*, Drev. and Hayne, var. *Americana*, DC.
Hypericum prolificum, L., var. *densiflorum*, Gr. = *H. densiflorum*, Ph.
Vaccaria vulgaris, Host. = *Saponaria Vaccaria*, L.
Lychnis vespertina, Sibth. is omitted.
Sagina subulata, Wimmer = *S. decumbens*, T. & G.
Spergularia rubra, Presl. var. *campestris*, Gr. = *Lepigonum rubrum*, Fries.
Spergularia salina, Presl. = *Lepigonum salinum*, Fries.
Spergularia media, Presl. = *Lepigonum medium*, Fries.
Spergularia media, Presl. var. *macrocarpa*, Gr. = *Lepigonum medium*, Fries., var. *macrocarpa*, Gr.
Oxalis stricta, L. = *O. corniculata*, L., var. *stricta*, Sav.
Xanthoxylum Carolinianum, Law. = *X. Clava-Herculis*, L.
Vitis bipinnata, T. & G. = *V. arborea*, L.
The specific names of *Rhamnus* are made feminine.
Frangula Caroliniana, Gr. = *Rhamnus Caroliniana*, Walt.
Ceanothus ovalis, Bigel. = *C. ovatus*, Desf.
Æsculus Hippocastanum, L. is omitted.
Psoralea floribunda, Nutt. = *P. tenuiflora*, Ph.
Lespedeza procumbens, Mx. = *L. repens*, Barton.
Lespedeza violacea, Pers. var. *sessiliflora*, Gr. = *Lespedeza reticulata*, Pers.
Lespedeza capitata, Mx., var. *angustifolia*, Gr. = *L. angustifolia*, Ell.

Cassia obtusifolia, L. = *C. Tora*, L.
Spiræa opulifolia, L. = *Neillia opulifolia*, B. & H.
Dryas integrifolia, Vahl. = *D. octopetala*, L, var. *integrifolia*, Cham. & Schlect.
Potentilla paradoxa, Nutt. = *P. supina*, L.
Dalibarda repens, L. = *Rubus Dalibarda*, L.
Rosa lucida, Ehrhart (Gr. Man. p. 158) should be *R. lucida*, Pursh, which is now *R. parviflora*, Ehrh.
Rosa nitida, Willd. is a distinct species.
Cratægus tomentosa, L., var. *mollis*, Gr. = *C. subvillosa*, Schrad.
Amelanchier Canadensis, T. & G., var. *alnifolia*, T. & G. = *A alnifolia*, Nutt.
Ribes hirtellum, Mx. = *R. oxyacanthoides*, L.
Philadelphus inodorus, L., var. *grandiflorus*, Gr. = *P. grandiflorus*. Willd.
Sullivantia Ohionis, T. & G. = *S. Ohioensis*, T. & G.
Fothergilla alnifolia, L. f. = *F. Gardeni*, L.
Epilobium angustifolium, L. = *E. spicatum*, Lam.
Epilobium alpinum, L., var. *majus*, Vahl. = *E. origanifolium*, Lam.
Œnothera biennis, L., var. *Oakesiana*, Gr. = *Œ. Oakesiana*, Robbins.
Œnothera riparia, Nutt. = *Œ fruticosa*, L., var. *linearis*, Watson.
Œnothera linearis, Mx. = *Œ. fruticosa*, L., var. *linearis*, Watson (in part.)
Œnothera chrysantha, Mx. = *Œ. pumila*, L.
Ammannia Nuttallii, Gr. = *Didiplis linearis*, Raf.
Conioselinum Canadense, T. & G. = *Selinum Canadense*, Mx.
Zizia integerrima, DC. = *Pimpinella integerrima*, Benth & Hook.
Sium lineare, Mx. = *S. cicutæfolium*, Gmelin.
Sium angustifolium, L. = *Berula angustifolia*, Koch.

STARCH IN CHLOROPHYLL.—It is very easy to prove the existence of starch in chlorophyll. Let the green color be destroyed by immersion in alcohol, or by any other bleaching process; then soak the specimen a few moments in Potassium Hydrate to destroy the protoplasm. Testing with iodine the chlorophyll grains immediately assume the characteristic blue tint of starch, especially in the guardian cells of the stomata. Such a neat experiment, having so much bearing on the question of assimilation, should be performed by every botanist interested in vegetable physiology.—J. M. C.

THE BOTANICAL TEXT-BOOK, 6th edition, Part I, Structural Botany, by Asa Gray, LL. D., Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York